

CHANCIES for SINGLE GENTLEMEN. 6,
Burdekin-terrace.

NINE DAYS' LATER
EUROPEAN NEWS.

(A large portion of the following intelligence was published in a supplement on Saturday evening.)
By the Telegraph (s.), Captain George Gilmore, we are favoured with nine days' later intelligence. The Moorsport, and the Lammermoor, had arrived in Hobson's Bay.

We extract the following from the Melbourne Argus, and the Geelong Advertiser:—
RUSSIAN BALTIC PROVINCES.
(By Electric Telegraph.)

Hamburg, Thursday, 10th March.
We learn from St. Petersburg that the Emperor has just confirmed all the regulations made by his predecessor in favour of the Baltic Provinces, guaranteeing on his imperial word to preserve them intact, without the least alteration.

THE SOUND DUES.
Copenhagen, Thursday, 10th March.
The Danish Cabinet has rejected the capitalisation of the Sound Dues, proposed to her by Denmark, but it has declared its readiness to examine any fresh proposition on the subject. The Danish Government has hitherto abstained from putting forward any other proposal.

THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.
Berlin, Thursday, 10th March.
It is said that the Prussian Government intends to demand authority from the Zollverein to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation with the kingdom of Naples. It is expected that the Neapolitan Government will concede to the Zollverein the rights enjoyed by the most favoured nations.

DISTURBANCES AT VALENCIA.
Madrid, Wednesday, 9th March.
The Gazette states that the question of military substitutes was the pretext of the late disturbances at Valencia; order has now been completely re-established; the towns of the province have been placed under martial law. The Cortes had approved the financial plans of the *Progresistas*; the law for the alienation of municipal and church property was about to be carried into operation in the Basque Provinces. No fear existed of the disturbance of order.

SPREAD OF ASSASSINATION IN ITALY.
REDUCTION OF DUTY ON EXPORT OF CORN.
Paris, Friday Evening.

The state of Parma is not improved. Dr. Mjori, a Government officer, has been assassinated at Milan, and that city is in a state of great excitement.

There is reason to believe that the Neapolitan Government intends to reduce the export duty on corn still further, by at least one-half. 60,000 men are said to be under arms in Arabia, and Mecca, and Jeddah, in complete insurrection. The new Governor just appointed from Constantinople is the cause of the revolt.

THE WALLACHIAN RAILWAY.
THE EVACUATION OF TURKEY.
[By Electric Telegraph from Berlin.]

Friday Evening.
The Wallachian Government have conceded to Messrs. Harber, of Vienna, the line from Orsova to Ibraila, or some other port, for ninety-nine years. The terms are thought to be very unfavourable for the Government, and it is complained that the time for receiving tenders was too short, as agents of English and Belgian houses would have made offers. It is reported here that the allies are to commence the evacuation of Turkey within forty days after the ratification of peace, and all the troops are to have quitted within six months. This is not credited in our best informed circles.

MONEY MARKET.

12th April.
The Directors of the Bank did not yesterday make any alteration in the rate of discount. The maximum of 6 per cent., for three months bills, therefore continues.

The market for the English funded Securities has been rather flat to-day, prices having receded 3-8ths per cent., with a somewhat unsettled feeling at the close of the business. Consols were dull at 93½ for money, and at 93½ for the account early in the day, but afterwards fell to 92½ and 93½ respectively, and finally fell off at 93½ to 3 per cent. The Reduced 3 per cent. for 1860 were done at 91½ and 91½. The New 3 per cent. at 93½ and 92½; Bank Stock is firm at 212 to 214; India Bonds are a little better, being 8s. to 3s. discount; Exchequer Bills are 3s. to 1s., and the Bonds 91½.

The corn trade was quite inactive at Mark Lane this morning, it being almost impossible to effect sales.

Ships bound for Australia:—John Bunyan, for Sydney, to sail April 15th; Haslequin, for Geelong, April 15th; Oliver Van Noord, for Melbourne; Thomas for Sydney; Sydney, for Portland; for Sydney; True Briton, for Melbourne; Guiding Star, for Port Phillip; Emma, for Melbourne; State of Maine, for Port Phillip; Lady Macnaughten, for Adelaide; Sea King, for Sydney, April 15th; Mindora, for Melbourne, April 21st; Prince Alfred, for Sydney, May 21st; Red Jacket, for Melbourne, May 20th; Lightning, for Melbourne, May 6th; Charlotte Ann, May; Golden Era, for Melbourne, June 20th; Ocean Chief, for Melbourne, July 5th.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD.

The Derwent, from Melbourne, had arrived, with 7965 ounces of gold, value £31,860 sterling.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

It is officially announced on the part of the Russian Government that the merchant vessels of the Western Powers will now be admitted to Russian ports, and that the blockade of those ports has been raised. In consequence of this notification lines of steamers are already announced as preparing to carry goods and passengers to St. Petersburg from London, immediately upon the re-opening of the navigation, while other lines are in contemplation from Hull and Grimsby.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC.

The two steamers, the Tartar and the Desperate, which were sent in search of the Pacific, have returned to Galway, after nine days' search, without any success.

THE PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

Foreign Office, 8th April.
Notice is hereby given, that pending the ratification of the Treaty of Peace an armistice, by sea as well as by land, has been agreed upon between Great Britain and her allies on the one

part, and Russia on the other; and that, consequently, orders have been given for immediately raising the blockade of Russian ports:—
Buckingham Palace, 9th April.
Whereas a treaty of peace and friendship has been signed between her Majesty and her Allies and the Emperor of all the Russias, it is this day ordered by her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, that the order made by her Majesty in Council, bearing date the 30th day of March, 1854, by which it was directed that no ships or vessels belonging to any of her Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Russia until further order, and that a general embargo or stop be made of all Russian ships or vessels whatsoever now within, or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any of her Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships or vessels, and such parts of any other orders in Council as prohibit trade with Russia, will be henceforth revoked and discharged. Another proclamation on the same date removes the prohibition of carrying arms, ammunition, &c.

UNITED STATES.
TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT SEA.
The R. M. steamship Arabia has arrived with the mails. Nothing had been heard of the Pacific. The American ship, John Rutledge, Captain Kelly, which sailed 16th January, from Liverpool, with emigrants, for New York, ran into icebergs on 19th February, breaking in both bows, and was subsequently abandoned. One man named Nye was rescued from an open boat after drifting about for nine days, by the Germania, which arrived at New York. Nye reports that all the passengers—120 in number, and the crew, thirty-five—got into boats (excepting the mate and carpenter). Hopes were cherished that some vessel passing might pick them up, but a storm succeeded the wreck. Nye underwent the greatest privations in the boat; twelve of his companions have perished during the time it was adrift; when rescued, he was nearly frozen to death, and had been without food for two days.

Mr. Clayton had spoken in the Senate on the Central American question; he thinks that there can be no war between England and America, and that the British people would rather dismiss their ministry than fight with the people of the United States. Snow storms, of more or less violence, continued throughout the States. The steam-tug Leviathan had taken fire, and burnt to the water's edge. All the crew were saved.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MADAGASCAR.

The expedition to Madagascar will be organised on an extensive scale; a portion of the troops from the Crimea will be engaged therein. That large island will be in whole, or in part, another French empire.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Per Electric Telegraph.)

HORRIBLE FAMINE IN SILESIA.

We learn from Berlin that the dreadful famine existing in some districts of Silesia has been concealed as long as possible. The German journals, not Prussian, are at last speaking of it.

Child murder has become common from sheer starvation.

THE RUSSIAN BALTIC SQUADRON.

The small Russian Squadron fitting out in the Baltic is intended to bring the Dowager Empress to Stettin. Her Majesty will pass the ensuing winter in Sicily, after spending the summer in Germany. The political purpose of the Czar's journey to Finland was to assure the Finlanders of the restoration of certain privileges which the late Emperor Nicholas deprived them of during the war.

St. Petersburg, April 5.

The Imperial Ministry of Finance have just issued the following notice:—"In consequence of the signing of the treaty of peace, the commercial relations of the belligerent Powers are restored to their former footing. The merchant vessels of the Western Powers will henceforth be admitted into the Russian ports, and for the Russian flag an unimpeded navigation is now reopened."

THE CONFERENCE.

It is believed that the Congress will be able to get through its business this week or the beginning of next. The Italian question still occupies it, though one does not know what can be done beyond giving advice to the Pope and the King of Naples, which we may be pretty sure they will not take, so long as it is confined to words. The *Patrie* announces that the Emperor of Austria ratified the treaty of peace on the 6th instant, and immediately forwarded it to Paris. It is expected that the other ratifications will have reached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the 25th instant.

INTENDED CELEBRATION OF PEACE.

The rejoicings for the restoration of Peace are to commence on her Majesty's birthday, by which time it is expected that a very large number of troops will have arrived from the Crimea.

ARRIVAL OF THE RED JACKET.

The royal mail ship Red Jacket, under the command of Mr. H. O'Halloran, chief mate of the ship, the captain having died on the voyage, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday morning. Captain Milward died at sea, on the 22nd March. He exhibited signs of declining health after rounding Cape Horn, and gradually sank until his decease.

(From the Argus.)

Tax intelligence received by the Moorsport adds very little to the information of which we were previously in possession, in reference to the Peace. True the *Journal des Debats* and the principal journal in Sardinia profess to publish the articles of the Treaty, and both papers are tolerably *d'accord* in their statements, but they cannot be accepted as authentic. The Sardinian version of these articles is as follows:—

1. Neutralisation of the Black Sea, in which Russia is allowed to maintain armed vessels for defence of the coast.

2. Nicholas to be reduced to a commercial port.

3. Russia accepts the consuls of foreign powers in the Black Sea and the Baltic.

4. Non-reconstruction of Bonassar.

5. Russia gives up a portion of Bonassar, including the fortress of Ismail.

6. Renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Principality of the Danube.

7. Renounces the protectorate of the Greek subjects of the Porte.

8. The Danube is open to the flag of all nations.

9. A commission is to be sent to the Principality to examine the state of public opinion, and the wants of the country, and to study and fix the new frontier of Bonassar.

The *Journal des Debats* adds that Sebastopol

is not to be rebuilt, and that the Russian fort south of the Caucasus are to be destroyed. It further appears that Turkey demands "costs" from her antagonist, as well as arrears on account of expenses incurred in resisting previous occupations of the Principality by Russia; and that these claims were under discussion by the Conference, though with very small chance of their being allowed, we fear. In order to prevent the overhauling the Sultan by his naval armaments in the Black Sea, it is proposed that neither power shall have more than ten armed vessels in those waters.

An imperial manifesto has made its appearance in St. Petersburg, in which the Czar gives his version of the circumstances which have preceded the signing of the treaty of peace. This document is, if anything, more thoughtful, mendacious, and blasphemous, than most of the documents which have issued from the imperial chancery during the last three years. "Providence" and the "Most High" are not dragged into the manifesto more than four times; and we have not detected more than the same number of flagrant falsehoods; to wit, (1) that the sole object of the war was to protect the rights of the Emperor's co-religionists in the East; (2) that the miserable conscripts eagerly took up arms in this holy cause; (3) that the enemy was almost everywhere driven back; and (4) that Russia has realised the real objects of the war.

The isolated position of Austria, and the next move she is likely to make upon the chess-board of European politics, are occupying the attention of those who watch the strategies of diplomacy. At present it appears to be the aim of the Government at Vienna to lay great stress upon the probabilities or possibilities of a Russo-French alliance, with a view to weaken those ties of amity which now connect France and England. By so doing, she expects to excite the fears of the minor states of Germany.

In the British Parliament, on the 7th of April, Lord Hardwicke called the attention of the Government to the question of resuming steam postal communication with these colonies; and urged upon the Ministry the necessity of immediate action. A noble duke, fresh from the "circumlocution office," blandly assured the troublesome earl that really—aw! the Government were deeply impressed—aw! and, in point of fact—aw! the different routes were—aw! under consideration! But my lords—aw! had made a minute ("number three thousand four hundred and seventy-two") which did not specify—aw! the route to be taken! so it was thought advisable—aw! leave it an open question—aw! that the advantages of each, in point of fact, might be discussed. Before the new arrangements could be carried out—aw! he had no doubt the general assent of the colonies would be obtained.

And in this cool, flippant, and off-hand manner did his Grace of Argyll deal with a question affecting the dearest interests of colonies whose auriferous wealth has enabled England to carry out the late war, and whose commercial relations with the mother-country are of such a magnitude as to elevate the Australians into the rank of the second best customers of Great Britain.

That question which the *Times* has emphatically pronounced to be one of "prosperity or embarrassment—of life or death to us," is "under consideration"—must be further "discussed"—and the new arrangements will be "so doubt" carried out at some indefinite period, when "the general assent of the colonies can be obtained." Such a mode of dealing with such a subject convicts the Duke of Argyll either of gross ignorance or of profound ignorance. If he is unacquainted with the magnitude and importance of the interests involved in this question of steam postal communication between England and Australia, his ignorance is culpable and unpardonable; if, on the other hand, he really has a definite notion of the vitally important relations subsisting between the mother-country and these colonies, his flippant and frivolous reply so Lord Hardwicke is nothing more nor less than an insult to ourselves and to the mercantile community of Great Britain.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

(From the Daily News.)

It is certain that the Italian question has in some shape or other, been brought under the notice of the Plenipotentiaries assembled at Paris. Whether this has been done by a direct overture from one of the Governments represented in the Conference, or whether the discussion arose incidentally, does not distinctly appear. There can be no doubt, however, that the question has sorely perturbed the diplomatic mind. The most authentic accounts from all parts of the peninsula concur in representing disturbances as imminent, especially in the Neapolitan dominions and in the States of the Church. But for every Continental Government the Italian question is beset with difficulties. The King of Naples has tried the patience of his subjects to the very uttermost. The Romans are wearied out by that priestly domination which, while it tyrannises over them, can afford no security against marauders. Parma is in a state of anarchy. The Pontiff and the Princes of Italy (with the exception of the King of Sardinia) are only protected from their subjects by foreign bayonets. But these foreign bayonets only afford impunity to marauders: they cannot maintain law and order. Two courses are open to the foreign powers which maintain armies in Italy—either to insist that the Pontiff and Princes shall give their subjects guarantees for just and equitable government, or to withdraw their troops and allow the Italians to take the settlement of the matter into their own hands. With regard to the former alternative what can be rationally expected from the absolute government of Austria, or the equally absolute government of France? With regard to the latter, neither France nor Austria will set the example of withdrawing their troops from Rome or from the Legations. Each will make the presence of the other's army a pretext for continuing its own occupation. There is no hope for Italy in the Conference.

We are given to understand that the Sardinian Government has proposed the evacuation of Rome by the French troops, and of the Legations and the Duchies by the Austrians. This account reaches us from a quarter in which we have been accustomed to repose implicit confidence. And it is corroborated by information which has reached us from a very different, but equally trustworthy source. According to this latter intelligence, the memorial or memorandum, which Count Cavour is said to have submitted to the Conference, did not emanate from the Government of Sardinia. We are assured it is a protest from private citizens whose names are attached to it, against the continued occupation of Italy by foreign troops. The signatures are numerous, and I would have been more numerous but for

two reasons. In the first place, the authorities asserted themselves to prevent the circulation and signing of the document; in the second place, no persons of ultra-democratic principles were invited or allowed to sign it, in order to take away every shadow of a pretext for attributing it to revolutionists. The protest expresses the apprehensions and the wishes of the moderate—the monarchical section of the Italian Liberals. That they who have signed the protest are resolute and in earnest is evident, for every man whose name is attached to the paper will henceforth be a marked man. That the Sardinian Government is aware that the protest expresses the convictions and opinions of the population of the Italian peninsula, is beyond a doubt, for otherwise Count Cavour would not have undertaken the invidious task of directing the attention of Congress to it. Sardinia is strongly only in the confidence of the Italian Liberals. Even with this strength she is not sufficiently powerful to run the risk of giving unnecessary umbrage to the great powers of the continent. Nothing could have induced the Sardinian Government to propose, at this moment, the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from Rome, the Legations, and the Duchies, but the conviction that only by so doing can it ensure the confidence and attachment of its own subjects.

There is but one solution for the Italian difficulties—the establishment and recognition of Italian nationality and unity. For centuries Italy has been the battle-field of French and German ambition. Its plains have been deluged with blood in the protracted contest, whether the emperors of Germany or Austria, or the successive dynasties which have reigned over France, were to give law to the peninsula. The peoples of Germany and France have suffered as much from these wars as the Italians. Their treasures have been squandered, their best blood has been drained—not to augment their own well-being, but to gratify the vanity and ambition of their rulers. The French nation and the nations subject to Austria have as deep an interest in Italy's being left to the Italians as the Italians themselves. The solution of the problem is evidently approaching. The practical Liberals of Italy are daily becoming more convinced that the best thing that can happen to all the various States of the peninsula is to be associated with Piedmont under theegis of a constitutional monarchy. It is the knowledge of the growth of this sentiment that has driven Austria to conclude the Concordat with the Papal Government. The cabinet of Vienna flattered themselves that by so doing they might establish a counterpoise to the popularity of Sardinia, and thus be enabled to retain their hold on Lombardy and the Venetian territories. Already they see that this was a mistake. The Concordat has only increased their irritation and embarrassment. Disputes with the theocracy of Rome. Hated by the Italian people, suspected by the Italian plenipotentiaries, Austria feels her ascendancy in Italy tottering to fall. The French Emperor on his part begins to feel that the friendship of the court of Rome—to secure which he has made so many concessions—is but a broken reed to lean upon. Foreign and domestic despots are alike beginning to perceive that the days of their domination in Italy are numbered, whilst the confidence of the Italian people in their cause and in themselves is continually increasing.

AUSTRIA.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

Vienna, 6th April.
The following authentic information relative to the reorganisation of the Danubian Principality has been obtained. The Moldavia Wallachian question is not definitively settled by the treaty of peace signed on the 30th March, but the "parties who have made peace" have agreed to send a commission into the two Principalities. On its arrival the commission will proceed to form two general Divans, the one for Wallachia and the other for Moldavia, whose members are to be elected by the people. As soon as the Divans are duly formed they will proceed to draw up new organic statutes, and propose such reforms as may appear requisite and desirable. When the project of the national Divans is completed it will be sent to Constantinople, and, after having been revised by the representatives of the Powers the new constitution will be granted to the Principality by the Emperor, the Sultan. It is not probable that Moldavia and Wallachia will be united; but one of the duties of the commission will be to learn the wishes of the people on the subject. After the internal affairs of the Principality have been definitively settled, Hospodars, natives of the Danubian Principality, will be elected. My informant was not inclined to enter into any further details, but the foregoing will suffice to show that the parties who have signed the treaty of peace are resolved to maintain all the privileges of the Danubian Principality, but without in any way interfering with the prerogatives of the suzerain Power. It is stated in semi-official Austrian papers that the troops of the Western Powers will entirely quit the Turkish territories before the year is at an end; but those persons who best know how little reliance can be placed on promises made by the Porte refuse to believe that such will be the case. The *Out-Deutsche Post*, which is in some connexion with this Government, writes that Austria will also evacuate the Principality, "but not until the new frontier of Moldavia is definitively marked out, and the re-organisation of the two provinces completed." This is, of course, a question to be settled by the Powers, but it strikes me that the commission appointed by the parties to the peace is not very likely to learn the wishes of the Roumanian nation as long as the state of siege is maintained in the land by a foreign army. The bugbear of revolution still haunts the imagination of this Government, and its excuse for prolonging the military occupation will be, that as soon as its troops are withdrawn from the Principality a whole army of "subverters" will find its way into them. As you were a few days since informed, the Austrian staff is in a tremendous hurry to complete its maps of Moldavia and Wallachia, and no fewer than eighty officers of engineers were sent to the last-mentioned province at the end of last month. It is believed that the geometrical measurements will be finished in the course of the summer. This country pays two-thirds of the expense, and Wallachia the other third.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ENTHUSIASM.

French foreign journals contain some lively recitals of the "enthousiasm" with which the announcement of peace has been received in England. The French opposition papers, if opposition papers can be said to exist in France, are more substantial reports of our pacific

triumphs than the organs of the Government. According to them we are delighted at the theatrical denouement of the war for "civilisation and freedom," which has done so much for both, and has redounded so immensely to our credit in Europe, and solid advantage in Asia.

As it would be the height of absurdity to dispute for a moment the reality of the enthusiasm which is so conclusively attested, we presume we must attribute the remarkable paucity of the outward and visible signs of it to the prevailing winds, and the prevailing phlegm of our climate, throats, and character. The sobriety of our private exultation corresponding with our public display of it—a shrug of the shoulder, an apologetic explanation, or an apostrophe *apropos* of being "always done," constituting the usual sum and substance of "enthousiasm" in British conversation.

It must be owned, however, that our demonstrations of delight are, with every allowance for our frigid temperaments, curiously insufficient. "The objects" of the people's war for "civilisation and freedom," are, as Lord Palmerston officially assures us, "satisfactorily obtained." What would we or could we have more? Lord Palmerston, indeed, does not tell us very plainly what the "objects" obtained are, and, strange to say, that sort of information has been all along withheld from us. We went to war, but could never learn what we really went to war for. The people who fought, and bled, and paid, proclaimed that their objects were Turkish independence, the chastisement of Russia, popular freedom, and European security; but the Government that has made the people pay and bleed has always kept its objects in the dark.

His Imperial Majesty, the Autocrat of All the Russias, has explained the matter at last. His Majesty's declaration is conclusive—none knowing better than he does, nor so well, what the French and English Governments intended. Alexander, therefore, in an imperial manifesto, rightly published on the first of April, instructs all the Russias, as well as all the rest of the dupes and tools of despotism, that "the object has been attained by the securities accorded to the Christians in the East!"

It was not therefore to preserve the independence of the Sultan that we took arms against the Czar—it was not to check Cosack conquest in Asia and Cossack aggression on Europe—it was not to save civilisation from the East, and freedom from the West—it was not to give Hungary, Poland, and Italy a chance once more for liberty—those were not the objects of the Western Powers, nor are those the results of the war; but that has been waged, and they have been waging it, to carry out the mission of Prince Menschikoff. For that we have spent a hundred millions of money and sacrificed fifty thousand men, and that is the "object" which Lord Palmerston assures us that the peace has satisfactorily secured!

Such being the case, the placidity of the enthusiasm in England is obviously inexplicable; but as snowballs grow bigger the longer they roll, it may be plausibly hoped that before many weeks our enthusiasm will rival, or even surpass, that of our enthusiastic neighbours.

Yet they manage these things so much better in France, that competition is, perhaps, ridiculous. Centralisation and "the great principle of authority" are much more propitious to such popular joys than the voluntary system. The proof of the pudding's the eating of it. Now, whatever happens—whether peace, war, review, or the birth of a baby—the enthusiasm in France, as the *Moniteur* remarks, is "impossible to be described." It never fails, it never flags, but invariably "comes to the scratch," where, when, and as often as wanted.

There are no effects without causes, and the triumph of inductive philosophy is to trace back causes from effects. A French inductive philosopher has just been actively employed in this scientific operation, and his analysis of the enthusiasm of Paris has been published in a foreign newspaper.

Enthusiasm is, indeed, to a certain extent, the normal state of that capital—*panem et circenses* being the plan of Cæsar, and much to the taste of his plebs. Nothing old being respected, everything new is welcomed, and a succession of kings, queens, plenipotentiaries, and raree-shows of all kinds, keep popular curiosity always on the stretch, and excitement up to fever heat.

Extraordinary circumstances, however, require extraordinary manifestations, and "enthousiasm" is impossible to be described by the *Moniteur*, by anything or anybody, else, can be got up to a mathematical certainty, in Paris at twenty-four hours' notice. M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, punctually brings out the piece.

He has a regular *troupe*, with dresses, decorations, properties, and parts for the occasion. They are like those invaluable ladies and gentlemen of every well-appointed theatre, who appear for the nonce as villagers, courtiers, priests, citizens, or banditti. The professional enthusiasts of M. Pietri reinforced the secret police, a very respectable and rather numerous body of highly accomplished gentlemen. These again are supported in the most artistic manner by the employees of the *halles* and of the markets, and by the honorable corps of street-sweepers; whilst the whole are backed up by piemen, lemonade-men, migratory merchants of lollypops and brandy-balls, and paupers inscribed at the bureau, all of whom are brigaded and paraded as "the people" by the tasteful M. Pietri.

With such machinery enthusiasm is played with great *ecclat*, though at rather a high figure, expense being properly no consideration to those who don't pay the bill. The enthusiasm is exhibited in groups, by individuals, or in masses, according to circumstances, the *dramatis personæ* shouting to order, and defining as the programme may require.—*Morning Advertiser*.

FRANCE.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Illustrated London News.)

Tax conclusion of peace is the signal for innumerable fetes, many of them of the utmost splendour. That of the Turkish Embassy last night was among the most magnificent; and ever since the issue of the invitations the costumes have been in preparation. The Prefect of the Seine also contemplates a brilliant ball at the Hotel de Ville, and a number of other official and semi-official entertainments are taking place and projected. Everything, in short, looks bright, and promising; and the aspect of agricultural affairs gives every reason to hope that in a very short time the present high prices will come down to meet the means of the population, and relieve the distress that has too long reigned among them.

The health of the Empress continues to progress most favourably. Her Majesty has a pleasant every day in her apartments, and the tedious of her temporary imprisonment in the Palace Imperial excited a degree of uneasiness at the *Tribunes*; but these, caused, it is said,

by the operation it was found necessary to resort to on the occasion of her birth, seem to be only temporary and not of a dangerous nature, and the alarm they occasioned somewhat subdued. Orders have been issued that the Villa Eugenie at Biarritz shall be in readiness for the reception of the Empress by the 15th of May.

A considerable discussion, and one which has excited no small degree of interest, both among clerical and lay circles, has taken place in the Senate, on the occasion of a petition presented by M. de R., whose daughter has for some years past harked up in a convent against the wishes of her father, and whence he desires to obtain authority to withdraw her. The termination of these debates is a subject of the highest interest as taxing the limits of the clerical and parental power in such instances. It appears that there is a majority of four voices in favour of the cause of M. de R.

Another case of even greater importance in the eyes of the clergy has lately arisen in consequence of a most melancholy and disastrous duel which took place at St. Germain, and in which the French papers have but slightly touched, without in any way alluding to the discussion arising therefrom. We may, therefore, be permitted to state the whole affair at length. At a mess dinner, an officer of the Guides ascertained that the army of Lyons was to be present at the late review, he was somewhat rudely contradicted by a brother officer. High words ensued, followed by a challenge; and the two young men—M. d'Aleme and M. du Peyrat—proceeded to the *siege* of the cavalry barracks, where, according to custom, the duel took place, with the opponents stripped to their shirts and trousers. In one of the first passes the sword of M. Peyrat entered the heart of his antagonist and broke in the wound, causing death almost instantaneously. On the body of the young man being taken for interment, the cure refused to permit it to be brought into the church, or to allow it the usual rites of sepulture, asserting that he had the orders of the Bishop of Versailles to act in such a manner. Hereupon the family of M. d'Aleme sent in a petition to the chief authority in the nation, who, by a special despatch, appealed to the Pope in favour of the petition. The reply was an order to the Bishop to accede to the desire expressed, and the interment took place with the usual solemnities.

The chief theatrical piece of the moment is *Mme. George Sand's* "France," at the Gymnase. The work has not a popular success; but, for those who understand and appreciate beauty of style, observation of character, right feeling, and wholesome interest, it is full of charm and merit. The conception of some of the personages displays great originality; and it is admirably represented by Rose Cheri, Berton, Lescur, Dupuis, Mme. Cheri-Lescur, and Mlle. Delaporte.

The races of Paris and Chantilly, at the end of the present month, are to be unusually brilliant. Upwards of one hundred horses are in training in the different stables in the neighbourhood of the capital in preparation for these occasions. Among all the stables in preparation, that looked forward to with the greatest curiosity and interest is the one prepared by Count Orloff, at the Russian Embassy, at which the Emperor and Empress are to be present, and which will be attended by all the most remarkable personages, native and foreign, assembled in Paris.

On Sunday the *Eglise Reforme* of France had the misfortune to lose one of the most able, excellent, and conscientious of its representatives and supporters in the person of the Pastor Adolphe Monod, long celebrated for his eloquence in the pulpit, and his zeal and activity in the cause of Protestantism—an activity which enabled him to amount a labour and fatigue highly injurious to a naturally delicate constitution. The funeral, which took place on Tuesday, was attended by thousands of persons of all classes, thronging to pay a last tribute of affection and respect to the memory of such a man.

Under date 11th April, the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes:—

"It seems to be generally admitted that the plenipotentiaries will return home even before the ratifications are exchanged, leaving that and some other formalities to be completed by the second plenipotentiaries, who, as far as the Western Alliance is concerned, are the ambassadors or ministers habitually resident in Paris. It is clear that the necessary steps relating to the new Sardinian frontier, and to the re-organisation of the Danubian Principalities, will not have been got together and transmitted to Paris before the ratification of the treaty. Will the Congress meet again to settle these points, or will they be left to the second plenipotentiaries? Some persons of authority maintain that the question of the new mode of Government to be established in the principality, is one of such immense European importance, and that Turkey is unexpectedly starting so many obstacles, that the full Congress must be re-convened, as soon as the Commissioners appointed to make local investigations in those provinces have made their report. These gentlemen maintain also that this renewed Congress will probably take into consideration those matters of general European interest, such as the Italian question, the Sound Dues, &c., which have been lately spoken of, but that the second plenipotentiaries, who, the meeting, have agreed to be acting actively removed from the plenipotentiaries on the mode in which these subjects shall be treated, and the extent to which reforms and modifications shall be suggested or enforced. Meanwhile the impediments to the war in the way of commerce are being actively removed. The *Journal* of to-day contains an imperial decree abrogating the decrees of the 24th July, 16th April, and 8th December, 1854, that prohibited the exportation and transit of articles of war."

The *Debats* of to-day append the following exceedingly apposite remarks to its announcement of the just published annex to the Sultan's hatti-sherif, in reference to the case of Turkey becoming Christianised:—

"We said the other day that the Sultan, in establishing freedom of worship in his empire, gave a wholesome example to States pretending to a greater degree of civilisation. That remark ought principally to apply to Protestant States, since Protestantism reposes on the principle of liberty of conscience. How is it, then, that England still preserves, in its legislation, acts of exclusion against particular classes of Christians? The House of Commons was employed yesterday for the twentieth time with a motion having for its object the admission of Jews to legislative functions. Everybody knows that Jews are excluded from Parliament by a single phrase inserted in the oath, and which was never intended for that. Even the form of the oath excites a sensation of the ridiculous, for all the members of the House swear to resist the restoration of the Stuarts, of whom no descendant has been left for a long period. But according to the text, they also swear 'on the true faith of a Christian'; and that taunting oath is offered to Jews."

The *Gazette de Lyons* speaks of an interview between the Count de Chambord and the Countess de Neully, at which were present the Duke de Nemours and the Princess Clementine. The Countess de Neully having several times expressed a desire to visit the Count de Chambord, but being prevented by the state of her health, the Count anticipated the intention of his august aunt and visited her at Nervi, on the 6th instant.

ny au/nla news-page14

hours for the same.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	...	...	One shilling.
Four lines	...	...	Two shillings.
Six ditto	...	...	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	...	...	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line, for each insertion.

Subscription—£4 per annum, in advance.

* All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. if booked to advertiser's account.

REMARKS: Printed and published by JOHN HARRAP, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, 10, Market Street, Sydney.